Note

Reduction of Acacia perangusta to the synonymy of A. fimbriata.

* Acacia fimbriata is widespread in eastern Australia from about Rockhampton to near Nowra, New South Wales. It extends inland to the Carnarvon National Park, and there is an early record (before 1925) from Ravenshoe, c. 35 km south of Atherton, which must be considered doubtful. The dimensions of the species' phyllodes and the density of hairs on branchlets and margins of phyllodes vary widely. White (1939) described A. fimbriata var. glabra and A. fimbriata var. perangusta, but did not discuss the variability of the species as a whole. Pedley (1980) noted the variability of the species. He placed A. fimbriata var. glabra in the synonymy of A. fimbriata and recognised A. perangusta, based on A. fimbriata var. perangusta. He distinguished it from A. fimbriata, as did White, in being glabrous and having long narrow phyllodes with the gland some distance from the base. It was reported as being restricted to the banks of small streams 25 to 35 kms south and south-east of Brisbane and on the Burrum River, a little north of Maryborough. Variation within the species was not discussed, though a specimen intermediate between A. fimbriata and A. perangusta was noted. Both species are commonly planted in gardens and on roadsides in south-eastern Queensland. The latter is particularly attractive, with pendulous branches and dense shiny bright green foliage. Clearing of native vegetation within the restricted range of A. perangusta in the vicinity of Brisbane led to its listing as a vulnerable species. This, in turn, resulted in intensive collecting for identification by consultants for housing developments. Study of such collections indicates that A. perangusta should not be maintained as a taxon at any rank as both individuals with narrow phyllodes and broad phyllodes occur in the same population. As in other narrow-phylloded uninerved acacias, the distance of the gland from the base of the phyllode varies with the width of the phyllode: the narrower the phyllode, the greater the distance. The degree of hairiness varies independently of the dimensions of the phyllodes. A. perangusta and A. fimbriata var. glabra are merely extreme forms of A. fimbriata. The reduction in rank of A. perangusta is formalised below.

Acacia fimbriata A. Cunn. ex G. Don, Gen. Hist. 2: 406 (1832).

Acacia prominens var. fimbriata (A. Cunn. ex G. Don) Domin, Biblioth. Bot. 89: 256 (1928); Racosperma fimbriatum (A. Cunn. ex G. Don) Pedley, Austrobaileya 2: 348 (1987). Type: MORETON DISTRICT: Brisbane River, Sept. 1828, A. Cunningham 158 (holo: BM; iso: K)

Acacia prominens var. whiteana Domin, loc. cit. (1926). **Type:** Moreton District: Upper Brisbane River, Aug. 1908, C.T. White s.n. (holo: PR)

Acacia fimbriata var. glabra C.T. White, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland 50: 72 (1939). **Type:** WIDE BAY DISTRICT: near Biggenden, Apr. 1921, W.R. Petrie 18A (holo: BRI).

Acacia fimbriata var. perangusta C.T. White, loc. cit. (1939); Acacia perangusta (C.T. White) Pedley, Austrobaileya 1:287 (1980); Racosperma perangustum (C.T. White) Pedley, Austrobaileya 2: 353 (1987). syn. nov. Type: Moreton District: Castra near Brisbane [near Victoria Point], 7 Aug. 1927, C.T. White 3554 (holo: BRI)

References

Pedley, L. (1980). *Acacia fimbriata*, in A revision of *Acacia* in Queensland. *Austrobaileya* 1: 235-337 ('1979').

White, C.T. (1939). Contributions to the Queensland flora, No. 6. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Oueensland 50: 66-87.

* Acacia is the name used here to be consistent with that used in the Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992 and the current recommendation before the IAPT to conserve Acacia over the correct generic name Racosperma.

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